# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,445.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.


The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 27 | Half-yearly | 34 |
| Quarterly | 14 | Quarterly | 17 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.


### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 0 0 |
| Second do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 8 As. |

8 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 0 As. per Line = 1 T
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,, = 1 ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2 ,, ,, = 1 ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

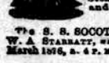
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stannartt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | Mar. | | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves Bussorah | 4 | Leaves Tuticorin | 12 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 5 | ,, Colombo | 13 |
| ,, Vingorla | 5 | ,, Negapatam | 16 |
| ,, Goa | 6 | ,, Pondicherry | 17 |
| ,, Carwar | 6 | ,, Madras | 19 |
| ,, Mangalore | 7 | ,, Masulipatam | 20 |
| ,, Cannanore | 8 | ,, Coconada | 21 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 8 | ,, Visagapatam | 22 |
| ,, Calicut | 9 | ,, Bimlipatam | 23 |
| ,, Tanjore | 9 | ,, Kidderpore | 24 |
| ,, Cochin | 10 | ,, Falso Point | 24 |
| ,, Alleppey | 10 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 26 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line has one or more immediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go for the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUALAH, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Moxon, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | Mar. | | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 3 | Arrive BUSSREH | 19 |
| ,, Carwar | 7 | Leave BUSSREH | 22 |
| ,, Goa | 8 | ,, Mahommerah | 23 |
| ,, Vingorla | 9 | ,, Fao | 23 |
| ,, Jask | 11 | ,, Bushire | 24 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 12 | ,, Linga | 29 |
| ,, Linga | 14 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 31 |
| ,, Bushire | 16 | ,, Muscat April | 3 |
| ,, Fao | 18 | ,, Karrachee | 7 |
| ,, Mahommerah | 18 | Arrives BOMBAY | 10 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

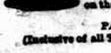
The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Moxon, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 878 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Maitland, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th March 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangarole and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 1st of each month.

on the 26th,

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £6 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14-10 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 36 | 15 | |

Children under 2 years, free of Cargo. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hammam Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY 6TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 12 Knots and has accommodation for about 30 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

| | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. | Pass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UTOPIA | 3781 | 678 | 22nd Jan. | 12th March. |
| MACEDONIA | 2272 | 496 | 19th Feb. | 26th Feb. 8th April. |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

| FARES FROM BOMBAY TO | LIVERPOOL. | SUEZ. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 380 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passage to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of leaving.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | Mar. 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON | J. Orman | 3111 | 450 | 6th | Suez, &c. |
| KYDARPER | D. Reneldson | 2984 | 400 | 13th | Southampton. |
| TRAVANCORE | W. B. Andrews | 19 0 | 6 0 | 20th | Suez; &c. |
| PEKIN | W. Woolcott | 2777 | 600 | 27th | Southampton. |
| | | | | April | |
| VENETIA | G. J. Babot | 2766 | 450 | 3rd | Suez, &c. |
| SIAM | N.W. Haselwood | 2000 | 5 0 | 10th | Southampton. |
| ARIAN | G. F. Cater | 2329 | 500 | 17th | Suez, &c. |
| MALWA | F. S. Tomlin | 2933 | 450 | 24th | Southampton. |
| | | | | May. | |
| KAMBEH | A. Symons | 2426 | 400 | 1st | Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 2429 | 550 | 8th | Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (3,852 Tons, and 550 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking Cabin Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any bought cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23nd February 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

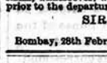
On SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 28th Feb. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. UTOPIA.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS to ENGLAND is particularly called to this fine Vessel which SAILS for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ, PORT SAID, and GIBRALTAR, on the 11th March positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAMER CLIVE, Captain Burt, from Liverpool.—This Steamer having this day been reported at the Customs, Consignees are requested to pass Entries, pres nt Bills of Lading, and Pay Freight at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Consignees are further requested to take delivery of their Goods at the Sassoon Dock in which the steamer is now berthed. No claim, whatsoever, will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Steamer Clive.

Bombay, 28th February 1876.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., at Grant Buildings, Colaba.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of A. J. Cow-n, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Frenchpolished and richly carved rosewood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c, at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. R. Naylor, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved rosewood household furniture, best plated glass and Porcelain ware, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, a first class English built buggy by "Tacke," a pair of well matched white Arab Horses, a Bengal stud bred gelding, plants, &c., at No. 15, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the proper of Dr. H. Lamb proceeding to England, date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of HUROOVERBAI, the Daughter of MANMOHUNDASS PURMANUNDASS, late of Surat, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

WITTULDASS SOBHARAM ..... Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of HUROOVERBAI, the Daughter of MANMOHUNDASS PURMANUNDASS, late of Surat, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as one of the heirs and next of kin of the deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 1st day of March 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1876, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1875.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of March to the 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

W. J. ESSAJ,

COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

FORBES STREET,

BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Re. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer FAVORABLE TERMS, ALL FACILITIES and MOST LIBERAL CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be had on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND, "THE BELLS,"

An exciting Drama in three Acts, adapted from the Story of the

"POLISH JEW."

As played by Mr. IRVING in LONDON for over ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS ;

To be follow d by

A FAVOURITE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED THREE SURVEYORS who can use the Level, Theodolite and Survey and Plot neatly Salary from 80 Rupees a month Competent men only need apply and submit specimens of their work.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 80th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 80th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 48th Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,624, being the 14th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for SUPPLYING MANGLORE TILING in the NORTHERN KONKAN. Particulars to be obtained in the Office of the Executive Engineer. Tenders will be received up to the 10th March and no reason will be given for rejection of any Tender.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the supply of Vehar Water to Fort, Colaba, Walkeshwur, and part of the Native Town, situated to the west and south-west of the Bhendy Bazar Road, will be CUT OFF on SUNDAY next, the 5th instant, from 8 A.M. up to about 8 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 1st March 1876.

ESTATE of GEORGE WOODS, deceased, late Permanent Way Inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bandora. Any person having CLAIMS on this ESTATE are requested to COMMUNICATE with the Undersigned on or before 30th March, after which date the ASSETS will be remitted to England.

MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from the first April, a large Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Station. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM of WALER BAYS, WHEELERS A pair of MARES, 15-1, aged, fast trotters, and perfect as a pair.

LEADERS—A pair of GELDINGS, 14-3, aged, fast trotters, and perfect as a pair.

As FOUR-IN-HAND, these Horses are perfectly up to their Work, require very little driving, no vice or tricks of any kind, and the pairs are constantly driven by a Lady.

Apply to

LIEUT.-COLONEL COCHRANE,
Deolali.

THE ALPINE ICE COMPANY'S DEPOT

IS OPEN DAILY FROM 6 A.M. TO 6 P.M. AND ON SUNDAY FROM 6 A.M. TO 10 A.M.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

PURE ALPINE BLOCK ICE,

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE ITALIAN APPLES,

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT A REASONABLE RATE.

ALSO A FEW CASES OF

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN QUARTS AT Rs. 6 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

Up-country orders accompanied by remittances will be carefully and promptly attended to by the Godown-keeper, Mr. CURSETJEE DORABJEE, 16, Marine Street, opposite the Custom House.

FOR NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| BOSTONITE TABLETS ; with Paper Covers—5 by 2½, 5 by 3½, or 6 by 3½ inches, each | 0 12 |
| Ditto Ditto in stiff Covers—5½ by 3½, as. 10 ; 7½ by 5½ Re. 1-0 ; 9½ by 6½ | 1 8 |
| Ditto Ditto Fan Memos. for pocket, with Papier-Machi Covers, each | 1 0 |
| "BOSTONITE" POCKET NOTE BOOKS ... in Morocco, with Pencil and elastic band—3½ by 2½... | 2 0 |
| 5 by 3 | 2 4 |
| Ditto Ditto with brass bound edges, and patent Aluminium Pencil—3 by 2½ | 2 8 |
| 3½ by 2½ | 3 0 |
| WOLFF'S FLEXIBLE SLATE WEEKLY DIARY, folding as a book, with Pencil attached, 9 by 5½... | 2 0 |
| IVORY TABLETS, with Pencil and Clasp | 7 8 |
| POCKET MEMO. BLOCKS, in book covers with elastic band | 1 12 |
| FAN-SHAPED PAPER MEMOS., in case with Pencil | 0 10 |
| "WHERE IS IT" BOOKS, in leather and gilt—Albert, 6 by 3½, Rs. 2-0 ; octavo, 6½ by 4½ | 2 12 |
| LETTER CASES, Limp Morocco, double, for pocket | 2 0 |
| PORCELAIN SLATES, in leather frames, with Pencil and Sponge attached—8 by 6, Rs. 2-12 ; 9 by 7, Rs. 3-8 ; 10 by 8, Rs. 4-0 ; 12 by 10, Rs. 5-0 ; 13 by 10½ | 5 8 |

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE, Light and in good condition, and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st April, the airy ROOMS in Bruce Lane, at present occupied by Messrs. Campbell Mitchell & Co. Rent moderate. Apply to Forbes & Co.

ANY person having a good second-hand BILLIARD TABLE for sale may hear of a purchaser by addressing Honorary Secretary, Chess Club, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3" by 3". A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT,
Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE following HORSES, the property of Captain GILSON, proceeding to England :—

No. 1.—"VIKING," Ch. W. G., 14-3 and three quarters, 7 years old By Touchstone out of Countess, a winner of many Steeplechases in Madras and on the first Bombay side Vide *Oriental Sporting Magazine*. Also ridden as First Charger. Price .. Rs. 2,000

No. 2.—"GOLDFINDER," B. W. G., 15 2, 7 years old. Pedigree unknown. Ran second for the Mhow Derby 1874, and won the Hacks, beating "King's Own" and 10 others. Price ,, 750

No. 3.—"GOLIGHTLY," Ch. A. Gall way, 5 years old. A Maiden landed in May last. Fast good pacer, very handsome and showy, would make a Very nice Lady's Horse. Price ,, 800

No. 4.—"GUILDROY," B. A. H., 14-2 and a quarter, 7 years old. A perfect Charger and up to 14 stone, and very showy. Price ,, 1,800

No. 5.—Ch. Filly. 3 years old. 13-2 and-a-half, by ANDY.

The above Horses are believed to be sound.

Also a BRINDLE BULL-DOG, 14 months. Good Watch Dog. Game but not quarrelsome. (Father and Mother imported dogs). Price Rs. 50.

CAVALRY LINES,
MHOW.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

## GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 5[illegible] to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

*A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.*

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

| Name of Teas. | Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. | a. | From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs. | a. | Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | To Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with. |
| Organge Pekoe ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Pekoe, Extra Fine ... ... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Holta Mixture ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Byjnauth Mixture ... ... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | |
| Souchong ... ... ... ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | |
| Royal Family Mixture ... ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |

*These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.*

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

## NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary. | Old Ordinary. |
| South Side. | Reserve. |
| Old Reserve. | Rare. |

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

Referring to the above a supply has just been landed of the following :—

| | In Bond. |
|---|---|
| M Young Madeira ... ... ... ... | ...Rs. 103 Per Qtr. Cask. |
| C.M do. do. ... ... ... ... | ... ,, 122 ,, ,, |
| O.M Old do. ... ... ... ... | ... ,, 142 ,, ,, |
| S Choice South-side Madeira... ... ... ... | ,, 174 ,, ,, |
| O S very Choice old, South-side Madeira ... ... | ,, 105 ,, Octave. |
| R ,, ,, and highly flavored Reserve do.... | ,, 120 ,, ,, |
| O R ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ... | ,, 136 ,, ,, |
| E O R ,, ,, ,, ,, Extra ,, ,, ... | ,, 148 ,, ,, |
| Patherinho, delicately flavored, Pale ... ... ... | ,, 90 ,, ,, |

[illegible]LER, PALMER & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

*MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed ; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.*

*Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."*

*Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies*—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FOR.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th prox. For this Order.

For the Bank Corporation, R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, A. BERNAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited, T. MATHESON, pro. Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKH

doubt that the tendency is still downwards and this is the main point to be looked to.

The weekly Board Meeting of the Bank of Bombay was held this afternoon, [illegible] day, and an advance of [illegible] all round has been made in the rate of interest and Discount. [illegible] has been caused, we [illegible] withdrawals from the [illegible] but so far as the [illegible] appeared it has little significance [illegible] demand for accommodation as [illegible] and outside money is extremely plentiful [illegible] so perhaps than has ever been the case at this time of year.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been but a moderate business doing. Rates opened with a slightly firmer feeling owing apparently to an indisposition on the part of the Banks to do business pending advices respecting the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day, and later on the upward tendency was stronger owing to the advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates. The full effect of this has not had time to develop, but after all it can be but slight as all influences are comparatively insignificant in the face of the great daily movements in Silver, in fact we question very much whether even any action the Government may take with regard to Council drafts can have any lasting effect on the value of the rupee. We quote to day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | ... | 1s. 8 7-32d. per Rupee. |
| Ditto, 6 months' sight | ... | 1s. 8 9-16d. " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight | ... | 1s. 8 17-32d. " |
| Documents, 3 months' sight | ... | 1s. 8 9-16d. " |

On Calcutta, sellers of 60 days' sight have come out at 99¼, at which business has been done. For demand the rate has advanced to 3-16 premium. GOVERNMENT PAPER is depressed at purely nominal prices. We do not hear of any business having been done for the past day or two, buyers being quite out of the market.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are rapidly losing in favour, and to day we note a further fall of 1¼ per cent., the closing quotation being 37 per cent. premium. Mofussil Company's shares have also undergone a sharp decline and there are now sellers at Rs. 340 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady at generally unchanged values.

COTTON is still comparatively firm, and notwithstanding the decline at home and the less favourable appearance of Freight and Exchange, purchases continue to be made at previous figures. In Ginned Broach business has been done at Rs. 190 to Rs. 191, in Mowa and Bhownugger at Rs. 172 per candy half-pressed. Full-pressed Akote has been sold at Rs. 167, Good Fair Oomrawuttee at Rs. 160 and Fair do. at Rs. 150 per candy. Receipts are small—2,782 bales, making 16,626 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS show additional firmness. In the morning engagements were made by Liverpool steamers at £1 17-6 and £1-18 9, but in the afternoon £2 has been asked all round which has checked business. By sail £2-2-6 is still quoted for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are depressed with no enquiry of any importance. Prices do not move and even at a concession there would not be any material increase in the demand.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Banks. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 300,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 96 |
| 24,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400xd |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bombay New ... | 685 |
| 8,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras ..... | 1,200 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | Nil. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank . | 3 5 |
| 40,000 | 40. | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 190 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | National Bank of India.. | 109 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 515 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 5,000 | 2,950 | 200 pc. | Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 1,450 |
| 100 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 85 pc. | Albert Co. Kurrachee.. | 760 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 650 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Albert Mills Co..... | 1,100 |
| 1800 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 425 p. | Apollo Press Co..... | 3,300 |
| 1175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Bellary ..... | 1,025xd. |
| 150 | 500 | all | 65 pc. | Beraz Company (New) .. | 400 |
| 200 | 250 | all | 42 p. | Indian Press Co. ..... | 265 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 64 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 100 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 75 p. | Carwar Co ..... | 225 |
| 210 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co ..... | 15 |
| 800 | 1,250 | all | 700 pc. | Colaba Press Co ..... | 3,200 |
| 200 | 500 | Nil | 100 do. | Dho lera P. & G. Co..... | 300 |
| 225 | 1,000 | all | 180 pc. | East India Press Co..... | 225 xd |
| 168 | 3,500 | all | Rs.200 | Fort Press Co ..... | 2,000 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15 p. | Framji Cowasji Press Company ..... | 355 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 pc. | French Press Co..... | 425 |
| ... | ... | 1,400 | 100 pc. | Imperial Press Co ..... | 425 |
| 400 | 250 | 250 | 45 pc. | Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..... | 340 |
| 1,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 1,250 |
| 100 | 1,500 | 350 | pc. | Prince of W. Press .... | 700 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 pc. | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 560 |
| 200 | 750 | 45 | pc. | Scinde Press Co. ..... | 445 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 975 xd |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co ..... | 800xd |
| 650 | 1,000 | ... | 125pc* | Volkart's & United Press Co. ..... | 925 |

* Per share, for the ye ;

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 1,250 | all | 100 | Alexandra Spinning.... | 1,150 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 150 | Alliance Spinning .... | 2,675 |
| 100 | 5,000 | ... | ... | Bhowanypur M. & P. Co | 1,400 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 870 | ... | Bombay United ..... | 1,180 |
| 128 | 150 | 150 | ... | Bro h Mills ..... | 170 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 780 | ... | Colaba Spinning..... | 1,060 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Dhurumsey Spinning .. | 905 |
| 1,250 | 1,250 | all | 60p.c. | Fleming S. W. Co..... | 910 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 150pc. | Great Eastern ..... | 10,75 |
| 300 | ... | ... | ... | Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co ..... | 250 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60p.c. | Hindustan S. W. Co..... | 1,000 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 65p.c. | Jewraj Balloo Mills ..... | 995 |
| ... | 500 | ... | ... | Khandesh Spinning ..... | 5 0 |
| 301 | 1,250 | Nil | ... | Madras Spinning ..... | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Madras U. Spinning..... | 1,015 |
| 2,250 | 1,000 | 2,250 | ... | Manockji Petit's..... | 1,140 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 150pc. | Morarjee Spinning..... | 1,187 |
| 4,000 | 222 | all | ... | Oriental..... | 730 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 1,000 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon S. W. Co..... | 980 |
| 151 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.c. | Tyrdas Spinning ..... | 935 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 350 | 125pc | do 1/4 share. | 900 |

* Per share for the Mercar.

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,080 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Freire Land & Pier Co | 75 |
| 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.c. | Mazagon Land ..... | 575 |
| 30,000 | 1,000 | all | 15 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 205 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £20 | 218-2-0 | 8 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 268 |
| £20 | 168-14-0 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares..... | 198 |
| £20 | 65- 7-8 | do. | Ditto ..... | 72 |
| £20 | 21-12-8 | do. | Ditto ..... | 32 |
| £10 | 1,100 | do. | B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| £18 | 190-9-18 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 245 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1500 | 240p. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,660 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4 p.ct. | Bombay Gas Company | 60 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | do. | Bombay Saw Mill Co.... | 700 |
| 300 | 500 | 300 | 30p. | Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. .... | 260 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company, Ld. | 90 |
| 4,000 | 5 | all | 4 pc. | Mechanics' Build'gs Co... | 21 |
| 1,500 | 500 | all | 20 pc. | Treacher & Co..... | 400 |
| 250 | 250 | all | 40 pc. | Viegas Patent Slip ..... | 82 |

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 28 h February, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ..... | 49,357 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ..... | 84,558 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph..... | 617 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 1,34,532 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in February 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ..... | 63,631 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ..... | 1,18,344 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph ..... | 1,169 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 1,73,297 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease Rs..... | 38,795 | 0 | 0 |

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Dundee ..... | Fallan ..... | Dundee, Oct 4. |
| 26 | Khand-lia (s) ..... | Wicks..... | Bombay, Feb 5. |
| | Aryll (s) ..... | Scott ..... | Hong-Kong, Feb 12. |
| | British Princess ..... | Reid ..... | Liverpool, Nov 3. |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25 | Blairgowrie ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Teviotdale ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Australia (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Goa (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |

## MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 28 | Rajpootana (s) ..... | ..... | Bombay. |

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31 Teazer, ss, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
Feb. 2 May Fr-re, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
10 Mohuseer, ship, Nicoda, from Cochin.
10 Massoura, ss, Sain, from Zeila.
12 Amy Dora, ss, Downie, from Cardiff.
14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Jose, from Sea.
15 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
16 Poon h, ss, Anghove, from Southampton.
16 Djefferis, M ss, or, from Zeila.
16 Bangalore, ss, Hall from Venice.
17 Upah, ss, D ckens, from Ca diff.
17 Historian, ss, W lker, from Bombay.
18 King-ton, s, Chitham, from Cardiff.
19 P-rsugal, ss, Williams, fr m Singapore.
19 Bengo m, s, Shotton, from Newcastle.
20 Jup , ss, Sturli, fr m Trieste.
20 Gol en Horn, ss, Kidder from Cardiff.
20 Khe-toum, E G b t, Ebrahim, from Zeila.
20 Punjaub, ss, Re derson, from Zanzibar.
21 R-bow, ss, Smith, from Cocanada.
21 Dorunda, ss, Tamplenon, from Calcutta.
21 Nizam, ss Barlow, from Bombay.
21 Ga s, ss, Hillcott, from London
22 Sphinx, ss, Crulbrch, fro Jeddah.
22 Victoria, ss, Larin-gs, from Liverpool.
22 Rostoff, ss, Sain, from Bombay.
22 Canara, ss, Saunders, from Kurrachee.
22 Avondale, ss Gould from Muscalore.
22 Juno, H M S, Pollard, from Portsmouth.
23 Atalante, F S R, Bruge, from Brest.

DEPARTURES.

16 Poonah, ss, Anghove, to Calcutta.
16 Bang lore, ss, Hall, to B mb y.
17 Mans-ura, ss, Sain, to Zeila.
17 Historian, ss, Wallace, to Liverpool.
20 Amy Dora, ss, Dow ne, to Aden.
20 Djefferis, E G, ss, Mans or, to Zeila.
20 Juno, ss, Sturli, to Bombay.
21 Mohseer, ship, Na oda, to Joddah.
21 Renown, ss, Smith, to Marseilles.
21 Dorunda, ss, T mpleton, to London.
21 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
22 Victoria, ss, Lavinga, to Manilla.
22 Rostoff, ss, Brin, to Odessa.
22 Avondale, ss, Gould, to London.
23 Agra, ss, Hillcott, to Kurrachee.
23 Sphinx, ss, Crilovich, to Bussorah.
23 Canara, ss, Saunders, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
May Fre-e, I G S, Guthree, from Perim.
Albuquerque, S Dr, Jo-s, from Sea.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Ossh, s-, Dickens, from Cardiff.
King-ton, ss, Chitham, from Cardiff.
Paraguay, ss, Williams, from Singapore.
Scerdo-a, ss, Shotton, from Newcastle.
Gol-n Horn, ss, Kidder, from Cardiff.
Khe-toum, E G boat, Ebrahim, from Zeila.
Punj-ub, ss, Henderson from Zanzibar.
Juno, H M S, Pollard, from Portsmouth.
Atalante, F S R, Bruge, from Brest.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, 5 casks composition nails, Hurriram Runchord; 80-0 fire bricks, s s Narrelwala ; 128 kegs nails, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore s—1 box brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 5 packages hardware, Bhaymeya Ebram ; 50 c-ses table salt, Pereira Pestonjee.
Queen of Ceylon, 9 cases sheet glass and 36 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.
Atalanta s—6 packages wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola.
Coromandel s—32 cases sherry and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peshawur s—3 cases geneva, and 10 cases Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—10 cases dye, Nagurdass Motichund.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—4 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Percuerseur s—25 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co
Assiria s—40 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Ambassador, 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 10,000 packets myrabollams, Rallı Brothers.
Persia, 400 bags myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 100 bales hemp, H Pestonjee ; 125 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagseedass & Co.
Prince Oscar, 5 bales cotton, Madow Kurpail and Co ; 2,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Scio s—51 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Branksome Hall s—900 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 41 bales cotton, Lalljee Purseotum.
City of Baltimore s—100 bales cotton, Mathoordass Lowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Herjee Nansee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee ; 15 bales cotton, G culd-s Oulloodass ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cas-ells and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, M-dan Kurpail and Co ; 1040 packets myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 874 bales wool, Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, E A Eamon ; 85 bales wool, Ramchund Jaichund ; 105 bales rags, C Chutoorbhoy.
Utopia s—100 bales cotton, Herjee Nagsee and Co ; 500 bales cotton W A Graham and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Varuna, 330 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.
Atalanta s, 210 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lellad-ur ; 33 bales wool, Somutmull Galamull ; 1600 packets linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

St Olaf s—2 cases shawls, Buldewsing Parelall ; 2 cases shawls, Toolseedass Manoredass ; 3 cases shawls, Purmanund Heeranund.

FOR SHARPNESS.

Oberman, 1,200 packets linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot, 231 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonamy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Halley s—2,686 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Teherkask s—50 bales cotton, Pes. Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co

FOR VENICE.

Teherkask s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Andes, 11,500 packages linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—68 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 108 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th February.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·373 |
| Temperature of the air ..... | 78·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 69·0 |
| Dew Point ..... | 66·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 73·3 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 2·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ... ..... | 80 4 |
| Minimum do. do ..... | 70 3 |
| General Direction of wind .....NW, ENE, NW, WoW, WNW, NW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours..... | 162 |

## HIGH COURT.—2ND MARCH.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Judgment.

404-75—Shamroo P—Tapidas Manordass vs Oodhaojee Geoga and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley

LONG CAUSES.

435-75—Mr Fletcher—(for pauper) Morcha Bhowanishunker vs Cassinath Basker—Mr Nanu N R—Part heard.
69-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai widow, and others vs Hussenbai Hussenbai Syedna, &c—A Evanjee
520 74—Arabjee and Sayani—Ayesheebeebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nuzmooddeen—Prescott and Winter.

Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

556-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Vibhowundass Natho-bhoy—Shapoorjee and T—Part heard.
66-75—Ryder and Sandford—Ruchodass Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhavjee Megjee vs Balmook-ond Abajee in person.
183-75—Le Fletcher—Sedoo Rajoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.
43-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sitabai widow vs Witobai Pandoorang and others—Shapoorjee and T.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Treverdas, e
412-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj Runmalchund Purtubiall—Craigie L and Owen.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

680-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mr Morton—Jefferson and Payne
686-75—Moolji and Bamonji—Muncharam Premvullubdas and another vs Purbhoodas Dyaram
688-75—Janardhun and Chandhebhy—Jewraz Doongersey vs Dhaukwar widow, and another
474-75—Rikhi hna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj, vs Vumulchund Purtabiall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen
561-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey and another—Macfarlane and Shipney
538-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

## THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Feb. 11).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 11th February, 1876.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Sub-Lieutenants :—

4th Regiment of Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Lancelot Andrews Skinner, from the 5th Lancers, in succession to Lieutenant E. J. F. Wood, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Edwin William Exam, in succession to Lieutenant G. K. Deane, deceased. Dated 12th February, 1876.

11th Hussars, Hamilton William Broadley, in succession to Lieutenant F. G. Johnson, resigned. Dated 12th February, 1876.

8th Foot, Andrew Hugh George John Hervey (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant G. A. Money, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th February, 1876.

14th Foot, John Henry Howland Ansley (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant A. W. G. Gaussen, transferred to the 43rd Foot. Dated 12th February, 1876.

15th Foot, George Hay Montgomerie Conran (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant J. Crossle, retired. Dated 12th February, 1876.

43rd Foot, Archibald Reginald Duncan (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant M. C. Spottiswoode, deceased. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Gordon Hugh Lumsden (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant J. S. Langlands, promoted. Dated 12th February, 1876.

66th Foot, Thomas Patrick Geoghegan, vice H. L. Daly, transferred to the 15th Hussars. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Duncan Thomas Cruickshank (Queen's Cadet), vice F. A. Fleming, superseded for absence without leave. Dated 12th February, 1876.

59th Foot, Charles Frederick Hastings Medhurst (Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant H. A. Wilson retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 12th February, 1876.

62nd Foot, Edward Reginald Norcliffe Walton (Queen's Cadet,) in succession to Lieutenant T. D. W. Dunn, promoted. Dated 12th February, 1876.

73rd Foot, Richard Brian De Kavanagh Boulger, in succession to Lieutenant J. B. Doncaster, promoted. Dated 12th February, 1876.

85th Foot, William Baume Capper, in succession to Lieutenant E. H. G. Ravenhill, promoted. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac, in succession to Lieutenant C. F. D Whish, retired. Dated 12 h February, 1876.

89th Foot, Herbert Augustine Christopher Harrison, in succession to Lieutenant A. G. H. Hayne, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th February, 1876.

109th Foot, Frank Gun Dallaman (India Cadet), in succession to Lieutenant S. C F. Peile, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 12th February, 1876.

Unattached List, George Shoito Douglas. Dated 12th February 1876.

Edward Altham Altham. Dated 12th February, 1876.

John William Robinson Parker. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Henry Ponting Northcott. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Thomas Armstrong Drought. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Edward Henry St. Lawrence Clarke. Dated 12th February, 1876.

John George Alexander Baird. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Edward Rawdon Penrose. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Robert Calverley Alington Bewicke Bewicke, Dated 12th February, 1876.

Earnest James Lennox Berkeley. Dated 12th February 1876.

Francis Charles Stayner. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Alfred James Whitacre Allen. Dated 13th February, 1876.

Gabriel Goodman Walter Hayward. Dated 12th February 1876.

Charles Stainforth Greenwood Dated 12th February, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick John Cockayne Frith, from the Argyll and Bute Militia. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Edwin Del Sandys, from the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Clifford Cruse. Dated 12th February, 1876

John William Curtis. Dated 12th February, 1876.

George Frederic Campbell Mackenzie. Dated 12th February, 1876.

George Francis Shaw. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Richard Charles Bernard Lawrence. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Arthur Lionel Baker Hughes. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Edward William Horne. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Stewart Melvill Schneider. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Henry Eardley-Wilmot. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Herbert Morres Prior. Dated 12th February, 1876.

William Frederick Turner. Dated 12th February, 1876.

John Cyril Francis. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Edward William Purvis. Dated 12th February, 1876.

William Vieris Dickinson. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Charles William Crosse. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Robert Irvin Scallon. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Robert Ludlow Coote Birch. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Ernest Inglis. Dated 12th February, 1876.

John Sutton Edward Western. Dated 12th February, 1876.

John Sherston. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Charles Henry Goldsbon. Dated 13th February, 1876.

Francis Robert Henry Chapman. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Peter William Browne. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Charles King Colhoun. Dated 12th February, 1876.

Morris Arthur Francis Taylor (India Cadet.) Dated 12th February, 1876.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURNS—February 20th, at Oomracotee, the wife of J. H. Burns, Esq., of a son. (English papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE.

SASSOON—ABRAHAM—February 23th, at Sans Souci, Byculla Bombay, by the Rev. M. S. Gindell, Solomon David Sassoon, to *Flora*, eldest daughter of Ezekiel Joshua Abraham, Esq.

DEATH.

BURNS—February 25th, at Oomracotee, John, infant son of J. H Burns, Esq. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—February 26th, at No. 6, Mission Row, the wife of Horace C. Blaker, of a daughter.
SAUPIN—February 23rd, at No. 12, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Saupin, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

LAWRANCE—February 24th, at Cochin, Joseph Francis Manley, son of Mr. Charles E. Lawrance, Government Telegraph Department, of infantine Cholera, aged 1 year and 10 months.
SCAWEN—February 27th, at Perambore, Madras, Adelaide, relict of the late Edward Woods Scawen, aged 64 years, and 9 months.


TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

AMERICAN ICE

THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,

IN LOTS TO SUIT.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.,

Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.


All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.


OUR well-informed London correspondent tells us that the India Office has now under consideration a project prepared by the Government of India for limiting the freedom of the Indian press. We cannot, however, believe that a serious attempt will now be made to reverse the policy which for nearly half a century has been faithfully observed by the rulers of this country, of at least encouraging the people to think that their conquerors do not wish to keep them for ever in a state of complete moral and material bondage. The liberty of speech granted to India has not hitherto noticed, or when he is bent on accomplishing some neat piece of jobbery that will not bear criticism; but he takes his revenge for this humiliation by denouncing the Press at a dinner table where none but his own cronies are present, or by snubbing some clever subordinate who is supposed to be guilty of the crime of writing for the papers. Yet, prejudice apart, it must be acknowledged that the Anglo-Indian Press is the most important factor in the formation of sound opinions about Indian affairs; and, if it were put to silence, even the mere official would soon begin to regret its loss For, although in the present temper of the English people the sentiment of reaction is extremely powerful, England is hardly prepared yet to abandon, even at the bidding of Lord Salisbury, the privilege of having a free press; and it would certainly be no gain to Indian officials to have the discussion of Indian affairs restricted solely to writers in the London papers. It is only necessary to call to mind the mischief done by the articles in the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* on the aroda trial in order to be convinced that the ignorant and credulous leader-writers on the English press can do more harm to English rule in India than all the professional fomentors of sedition in this country; and it is not going too far to say that, but for the help given to the Government of India a year ago by some of the Indian newspapers, Lord Northbrook would never have dared to defy public opinion at home by deposing Mulharrao. But, if liberty of the press be annulled in India, there will cease to be any public opinion but that of the English newspapers; and experience shows that the best of those papers can be easily worked by discontented and disloyal natives Unless, therefore, the Indian Government means to prohibit the importation of English news papers into India, and to interdict public meetings and private letter-writing in this country as well as free journalism, its last condition, after it has carried its "gagging Bill," will be worse than its first. Still, there is no telling what may be done by a Viceroy so proud and so easily irritated by hostile criticism—of which he has had a good deal lately—as Lord Northbrook, and by so intensely bitter an aristocrat as Lord Salisbury. Luckily for India, the two do not often agree; but, when they do agree, as they possibly may do with regard to the Press, their unanimity will be wonderful.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking the other day of the special retirement scheme by which ninety Colonels of the Indian Army are annually pensioned from an actuary's calculations for foregoing their claims to Colonels' allowances by and-by, condemns the scheme, as, indeed, we have often condemned it before. "It will be "a misfortune to the future of Indian finance," continues our contemporary, "if any such temporary expedient be allowed to obscure the "real blunder—the giving the most incompetent "and useless official employed in any branch "under the Staff Corps system, provided he be "not actually turned out of the service, the "right to the same retirement allowance as the "very best man in the Army can under any "circumstances claim." Now, this opens the whole question of pension and retirement for the officers of the Indian Army, and we are glad to see that the English papers are at last beginning to recognise the absurdity of pension rules that date as far back as the year 1798 for the Indian service of the day; but the argument of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that pensions ought to be regulated upon the scale of a man's usefulness in the service is so supremely ridiculous that we fear our contemporary has been mystified in the mazes of Indian military problems and has forgotten, if he ever knew, what he was, in this instance, writing about. The Colonels' allowance—estimated at £1,124 a year—is, in fact, one of the very few attractions left to Indian military service, and we must consider it—as doubtless the Government considered it—the offset against the wretched pensions belonging to the year 1798. An Indian officer of twenty years' service in the country only receives a pension of £190 a year; but if he holds on to the service long enough, or lives long enough in it, he will get £1,124; consequently, the whole thing means a cheap method of inviting first class men to enter the Indian service. The Government, after using a man up in twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years of Indian service, need only give him a pittance, if he must retire within these periods, because the Colonel's allowance prize is so brilliant a bait that officers all hope, more or less, to win it. Nevertheless it is really only one [illegible] who lives long enough, or can stay [illegible] long enough, to gain the prize, and the consequence is that the State obtains the services of a class of men for a mere trifle—so far as pension goes—which it could never lay hold of but for the splendid delusion offered of £1,100 a year at the termination of an Indian career.

Now, the competency or incompetency of an officer has nothing to do with this arrangement. Every man who entered the Indian service has as clear claim to this allowance whenever it falls due, for it was one of the conditions on which he accepted such service; and, what is more, the Colonel's allowance is guaranteed to him by Government, so that it is quite impossible to see how the Colonels' allowances could only be retained "as for the very best men "in the Army," as the *Pall Mall Gazette* proposes. It is not a reward for good conduct, but for long service, and it is age that carries off the prize whether coupled or not with particular merit. But the *Pall Mall Gazette* is quite correct in believing the system to be wrong altogether. The particularly clever man who invented it probably thought he was doing a very knowing thing in dangling a brilliant and fascinating lure before the eyes of thousands of men who would never live to touch it; but his economy was questionable after all. It was purchased at the charge of senility in the service, and to this cleverness we owe that very special scheme by which ninety Colonels are now annually bargaining at high prices with their Government for a commutation of Colonels' allowances they may, or may not, reach in the future. What ought to be done is, to revise the pensions of 1798, and to abolish Colonels' allowances for all incoming officers of the Indian Army. It is one of the greatest absurdities we ever heard of to hold out a bait of £1,100 a year to men to cumber the service in their old age; and we strongly suspect this precious idea was evolved from the brains of some ancient but [illegible] doctrinaire [illegible] the [illegible] Lord Northbrook [illegible] the [illegible] Colonels' allowances. The Government has often Captains, Majors, and Lieutenant-Colonels used up in the service, and from whom no more good work can be had, but there is no inducement offered to these hard bargains to go at present. On the contrary, there is nothing but discouragement for them. A Lieutenant-Colonel, or even a Captain of twenty years' Indian service, living with a family *en retraite* on a hundred and ninety pounds a year, is a spectacle of poverty and misery enough to daunt any one of those ranks, and so they will not leave the service; but give them a fair pension, commensurate with their service in the country, rank, and Indian life and habits, and they will gladly go, and we believe, forego their prospects of Colonels' allowances. It is simply ridiculous to say that the Government do not want to get rid of comparatively young men but only of the very old; the fact is, that any employer of labour must always want to get rid of a proportion of his hands at times, and, if he has to keep on men not up to his work, his business suffers and becomes choked with idlers like the Indian military service. It is impracticable to pension only Colonels with any consideration for the interests and the general well-being of the Army, but this is what we are trying to do now and the consequence is—in one word—failure.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* very properly notices the little effect this special retirement scheme has in getting rid of the men we really want to be rid of—old Colonels doing military duty with regiments where Captains would serve our turn quite as well. Of the 177 who accepted the offer, only 47 are in active military service of any kind, 15 of the rest being in the Civil Service, 46 on furlough in Europe, and no fewer than 69 entirely unemployed. Of course special annuities would not meet the cases of men of this class. They are either very old Lieutenant-Colonels, or full Colonels not far off their attainment of Colonels' allowances, or £1,124 per annum. In the meantime, they are comfortably tucked up in regimental commands, or Wing Officers and Second in Command appointments, and, besides drawing their full Indian pay and allowances as Colonels, they are getting nice staff allowances of from three hundred to six hundred rupees a month for their appointments. To invite these men to give up all this good fortune for the pensions of 1798, or the special retiring inducements of 1876, is simply to expose oneself to a facetious reply. They know very well where they are well off, and the truth is they mean to stay there; even though they block all regimental promotion, and occupy, very much to the injury of the service, posts designed—in the original idea of the new organization—for Captains, and even Lieutenants. The 69 entirely unemployed it was doubtless expedient to purchase out of the service, but their going will not improve it in any way, for they had practically no part or parcel with it. In short, the special retirement scheme fails to take the men it is particulary designed to take, and we do not see how it is to provide against senility in regiments at all—the senility Commanders-in-Chief complain about so much. A great error was made in ever

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 29TH FEB.

There was a debate in the House of Lords last night on the hostilities in Perak in which Lord Stanley censured our recent operations there and the cruelties practised against the Malays. He deprecated any interference in the affairs of the Straits. Lord Carnarvon defended the course pursued and refuted the charges of cruelty. A motion for the production of the papers was negatived.

### THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

In the House of Commons there was a debate on the loss of Her Majesty's ship Vanguard. Mr. Goschen censured the conduct of Government. Mr. Ward Hunt defended and assumed the entire responsibility of not calling a court-martial on Admiral Tarleton. A motion for production of the papers was agreed to.

### RUSSIA AND EGYPT.

Replying to a question, the Hon. Mr. Bourke said that the statement was confirmed that the Russian General Fadeef had gone to Egypt for the purpose, it was supposed, of reorganizing the Egyptian Army.

### BARON LESSEPS AND MR. LANGE.

CAIRO, 29TH FEB.

Baron de Lesseps has dismissed Mr. Lange from the service of the Suez Canal Company, on account of certain letters written to Earl Granville in 1871, which included papers having reference to the Canal.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, 29TH FEB.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will accompany the Duchess to Saint Petersburg before joining H. M. ship Sultan.

### THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Haines will accompany Lord Lytton to India in the Orontes.

### TERMINATION OF THE CARLIST WAR.

PARIS, 24TH FEB.

Don Carlos, has re-entered France and the war is ended.

### DON CARLOS.

PARIS, 1ST MARCH.

Don Carlos having been forbidden to remain in the south of France, is coming to England.

### RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1ST MARCH.

The whole of Khokand has been annexed to Russia as a Government *ferghan*.

### AUSTRIA AND THE INSURGENTS

VIENNA, 1ST MARCH.

The Insurgent refugees are being expelled from Austria.

LONDON, 29TH FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Sugars very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4¼d. |
| The Manchester Market has been depressed | |
| 7lbs. Shirtings | 6s. 6d. |
| 8¼lbs. do. | 7s. 7¼d. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-11½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 94¾ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 103 |
| Bar Silver | 53⅝. |

Arrivals—Trinacria and Vixen.

Departure—Glenfruin.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEBRUARY 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. B. Denison gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State in Council had it in contemplation to review and revise the present system of drawing bills of exchange on India, whereby a loss of two millions is incurred upon the Indian Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering the Marquis of Hartington, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, said the instructions to Mr. Cave in regard to his Mis[illegible] to Egypt, and the correspondence between Government and the Government of the Khedive on that subject would be laid on the table and placed in the hands of members before the statement as to the Sues Canal on Monday. He could not say without consultation whether the Government would take a vote for the purchase then, or give another opportunity for discussion; but there would be every disposition to meet the convenience of the House.

On going into Committee of Supply Mr. O'Reilly, East India (Christianity), moved an address for copies of the following papers:—

1. Circular Letter of Governor General in Council to Local Governments, dated the 14th day of August and the 2nd day of November 1872, calling for Returns of numbers of Christians in congregations, salaries of ministers to same, &c., and of Returns to the same by Local Governments;
2. Memorandum by Lord Mayo, dated the 2nd day of December 1870, on position of Roman Catholic Chaplains in India;
3. Despatch of Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st day of December 1870;
4. Minutes by Members of Council on the question of the post ion of the Roman Catholic Clergy in India, dated the 15th and the 22nd days of June 1872;
5. Despatch of Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, the 19th day of August 1872;
6. Minutes by Members of Council on same subject, dated the 16th day of December 1873 and the 10th day of March 1874;
7. Same by same, dated the 2nd and the 22nd days of July 1874.
8. Memorial of Most Rev. Dr. Steins delivered to Government of India;
9. Minutes by Members of Council on Dr. Steins' Memorial, dated the 19th day of October and the 9th day of November 1874;
10. Letter and Memorandum addressed to the Secretary of State by M. O'Reilly, Esq., M. P., dated the 26th day of October 1875;
11. And, any further Correspondence on same subject between Secretary of State and Government of India or M. O Reilly.

The hon. member said he had supposed this motion would have been unopposed, but an intimation of objection at the last moment induced him to bring it forward in this form, and he must explain generally the nature of the subject to which the paper referred. Although in 1833 a pledge was given by the Government that all her Majesty's Christian subjects in India should be placed on a footing of equality, nothing was done for many years, and even now the provision made for the religious ministrations of Catholics was most inadequate and unfair. He had been unable during several years to obtain official information as to the position of Roman Catholic Chaplains, and he hoped that he would insist on these returns.

Lord George Hamilton stated that the Government of India had decided to increase the pay of the Roman Catholic Chaplains. He would give such papers as were here, but must wait for the reply from India as to the others.

Captain Nolan thought the increased pay insufficient.

Sir George Campbell bore testimony to the excellent services of the Roman Catholic Chaplains in India, but did not think it desirable that they should be placed in the position of highly paid established clergymen. He was in favour of a levelling-down policy, reducing the number of highly paid chaplains entirely at the service of the Crown, and of trusting more to the various zealous ministers of different denominations. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was withdrawn.

In Committee of the whole House, Lord George Hamilton moved a resolution as to the Council of India (Pensions) on which to found a bill giving the Secretary of State power to appoint as members of the Council not more than three lawyers as his advisers, for not more than 15 years, but with the same privileges as they would have had under the original Act of 1858.

Sir George Balfour was glad to find that the bill would be different from the one of last year.

The resolution was agreed to.

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THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent all round.

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THE report that Mr. A. O. Hume, Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce is going on leave, is stated by the *Englishman* to be incorrect.

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THE Madras Government have paid Messrs. Deschamps and Co., 57,000 rupees for furniture and fittings supplied to Government House and the Banqueting Hall against the Prince's visit. Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s bill also of 28,000 rupees for horses supplied on the same occasion, is now before the same Government.

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THERE was a rumour lately at Mauritius that the Governor, Sir Arthur Phayre, was about to retire, having been offered the reversion of the Governorship of Bombay, when Sir P. Wodehouse retires, and that Sir Arthur Kennedy, at present Governor of Hongkong, will be appointed Governor of Mauritius.

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IT is said that the temporary shipping measure passed at the instigation of Mr. Plimsoll has produced such manifest effects on the returns of Underwriters and Marine Insurance Companies, that an irresistible argument is provided in favour of the Government measures. Plimsoll's load line can never be wiped out.

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IT is understood that after the London season the Duchess of Edinburgh will go to Russia for a long stay, while the Duke fulfils his term of service in the Mediterranean. In that case the mansion at Eastwell Park will be shut up. In consequence of the approaching departure of his Royal Highness, the valuable herd of cattle at the Home Farm is about to be disposed of.

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THE cause of the accident which happened to Mr. Carpenter, Commissioner of Nagpore, was that his horse struck a mud wall, and falling on his head was stunned. Mr. Carpenter was shot over with tremendous force, and struck the ground on the side of his head. He had not up to Monday last recovered consciousness, and his pulse that morning was sinking. Concussion of brain, fracture of the skull, and effusion of blood to the base of the brain, is the diagnosis. Medical opinion is unfavorable.

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THE Vanguard, it is stated, has now sunk so deeply that the sand is forming over the deck of the vessel a complete ridge. The heavy weather that has prevailed of late has assisted in the work, so that, whatever might have been done, there is now no possible chance of raising the ship. It is suggested that orders should be taken to blow the ship to pieces with torpedoes to permit some of her fittings to be recovered, and it is asserted that if this be not done very shortly nothing whatever will be saved from the wreck.

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THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following revised wording of para. 8, Rule 30, for the corresponding portion of the Rules for Foreign Messages, published in Notification No. 508 T, of the 7th December, 1875, and in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idm.:—

"Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, and bars of division *used with figures*, are each counted as a figure and signalled."

As also the substitution of the following for the 5th example given with Rule 30:—

"Aixlachapelle (12[th] letters . . . 2 words 'ch' counted as 1 letter."

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THE *World's* chatter by "Atlas" contains the following:—"Another 'little war'—not the first by many a score, is it, Mr. Cole, C.B.?—is being waged with great fury at South Kensington. The *casus belli* is whether the presents received by the Prince of Wales in India shall, on his Royal Highness's return, be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum or in the new Indian Museum. So far the Indian Museum appears likely to be victorious; and doubtless it would do much towards arranging the very interesting collection in a nearer unknown institution; since public notice, if Dr. Forbes Watson would only abolish the absurd charge of a penny for admission. We doubt very much, however, whether the presents will be exhibited at all."

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WE understand, says the *Pioneer*, that the Report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission is in the hands of the Supreme Government. Rents vary, varying, and, in one instance, extensive objection to the remedies proposed, is eloquent of the extreme intricacy of the subject and the almost hopeless differences of opinion with regard to it among experts. The report will, we believe, not even be discussed during the present Viceroyalty; we should question anything being done even in the next. The recent inquiry has hardly scratched the surface of the subject, which is one for systematic and far reaching investigation all over India,—after that, if possible, for some imperial measure of relief, with moderate facilities for local adaptation.

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WE are glad to hear (says the *Academy*) the Professor Max Müller will probably stay at Oxford after all. The ambiguous and complained announcement in the *Times* some days ago meant, we are informed from Oxford, that the eminent scholar was to be induced to remain in his adopted country and university by being entirely relieved of educational duties. Professor Max Müller loses half the income of his chair by this arrangement, but he remains in the first instance of an "endowment for research" in the strict sense. Professor Max Müller has undertaken to edit for the University Press all the sacred books of the world, except the Bible and the Chinese Scriptures, which will be allotted to the eminent sinologue, Dr. Legge, who is to be the first occupant of the Chinese chair at Oxford.

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AN estimate of the sum required to be voted by the House of Commons in order to pay the purchase money of the shares of [illegible] the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, amounting to £4,080,000, [illegible] was originally £4,000,000 for [illegible] as it appeared his Highness [illegible] parted with some shares, and [illegible] the purchase in his possession actually amounted to £3,976,582 2s. 6d. [illegible] made in the purchase [illegible] £23,976,582 2s. 6d. Messrs. [illegible] undertook to pay the above [illegible] the Khedive in anticipation of [illegible] in consideration of [illegible] agreed her Majesty's Government [illegible] from a commission of [illegible] on the purchase money, or £80,000 [illegible] necessary to make up a [illegible] for the purpose of meeting [illegible] which may be [illegible]

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THE following [illegible] Supplements [illegible] and the Sultan of [illegible] on the 14th of July:—

I.—The presence of [illegible] in attendance on or [illegible] their owners, or [illegible] navigation of the [illegible] the seizure and [illegible] such slaves are [illegible] their will. If any such slaves [illegible] they shall be free [illegible] on that account [illegible]

II.—All [illegible] (other than domestic [illegible] charge of the legitimate [illegible] employed [illegible] or from any part of [illegible] foreign country, [illegible] or not, shall be [illegible] trade, and may [illegible] of war and [illegible] Admiralty [illegible]

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[illegible] of Mr. John [illegible] upon his [illegible] he had suffered [illegible] nal trouble. [illegible] as left an income [illegible]

[illegible]'s tower [illegible] material for the *Swift* is all [illegible] and in order. The morning of the funeral was bleak and stormy, and beyond the invited guests few were present. Round the grave, however, were Lord Lytton, growing wonderfully like his father; Mr. Carlyle, looking hale and hearty; Mr. Froude; Mr. Henry Dickens and his sisters; three of the dead man's official colleagues; Dr. Quain, in whose arms Mr. Forster expired; Mr. Percy Fitzgerald; Mr. Ouvry; Mr. Frederick Chapman; Mr. Cunliffe Owen of South Kensington, who had been brought into collaboration with Mr. Forster in connection with the Dyce bequest to the nation, and Mr. T. Hyde Hills, who, as executor for Sir Edwin Landseer, had much advice and assistance from the deceased."

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*Vanity Fair*:—The [illegible] to the Queen's reception cannot of course be [illegible] from the daily newspapers, whose business it always is to make things as pleasant as possible. The fact is that the reception was a remarkably cold one, the more remarkably so because an English crowd is almost always ready to cheer any body, from Garibaldi to the Claimant. The lusty shouts of bygone years were replaced by the faintest possible cheers, and were accompanied by remarks in the crowd—nay, even among the police—which were anything but pleasant to hear. Nothing disrespectful was shouted openly, however, and a little more warmth was shown on the return journey, which is the most that can truly be said. On the whole I'm very glad the Princess was there. *Apropos* of the opening of Parliament, I learn that the incident of the Queen's crown "falling off" has been quite exaggerated, and that all that really happened was, that the two long weepers which her Majesty wears, caught in the throne behind her, and established, when she moved, a drag on the small diamond crown or coronet, which the Princess Beatrice promptly started forward and remedied.

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THE army will, it may be presumed (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says), be enlightened very early in the session as to what the future of its officers will be, for the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement has now all but completed its labours, and if its report is not already handed in to the Secretary of State for War in its entirety, it very soon will be. One thing is certain, no complaint will be able to be made in the future that the consideration of the important question the Commission has been called upon to discuss has been "scamped." The most minute details have been gone into, and the report, we have reason to know, would have been concluded long ago had it not been for the delays which the preparation of intricate actuarial statistics has necessarily occasioned. We are sorry to have to believe that when the substance of the report is made known the claims of the purchase officers—so often passed by us—will be found to have been only partially admitted; and although the scheme drawn up ought to be viewed as fair enough by the non-purchase officer of the future, it will be found to press heavily upon those of our present officers who have expended capital in the purchase of rank, and who have all along been serving on feeling that the army was a profession from which, so long as they conducted themselves as gentlemen, they could not be removed.

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IN the course of his speech on the address in the House of Lords, Lord Derby made the following remarks in reference to China:—

I turn now to a class of questions as to which I neither expect nor desire unanimity—questions with which I am departmentally connected and relating to our foreign policy. I will take one by one the most important points that arise. The noble earl dismissed in a few words the affairs of China. In truth I have but little to add to the statement contained in the Speech from the Throne. Your lordships are aware of what occurred in the course of last summer—the attack upon the Yunan Mission and the lamentable murder of Commissioner Margary. I have insisted that the matter shall be thoroughly and strictly investigated, and we have required the presence of English officials to assist in the investigation as a security that it shall be really and not colorably made, and we have secured after protracted negotiations in which Sir T. Wade has displayed his accustomed patience and ability. The inquiry is now in progress. The result remains to be seen. I need hardly say that we have the most anxious desire to terminate in a friendly manner with the Government of China. We can have no motive to induce us to insist upon nothing beyond what is strictly reasonable. But what we have demanded from China we cannot go back from, and I sincerely hope that the Government will forthwith carry out its engagement in this matter, and will not attempt, by any evasion or any delay, to shield those whose guilt may be proved, whatever may be the rank or official position of those persons.

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THE *Times* reports that the Suez Canal papers "are not pellucid reading, and to discern the drift of the following extracts a little of the same historical research which is employed in dealing with the records of bygone ages. But enough before us to show by what common place incidents a great policy has been suggested, and how suddenly and almost unconsciously, the Queen's Government acted on the decisive [illegible] business. We did not wilfully and without occasion disturb an understanding which had existed among the European Powers. We did not go to the Sovereign of Egypt when the tranquil possession of this Royal property, [illegible] seek to divert it to ourselves. It was not [illegible] Government was morally certain that it [illegible] being bargained for by private speculators, if [illegible] secret, yet without the official publicity [illegible] should lend so important a transaction, [illegible] Derby and his colleagues made up [illegible] to enact. Moreover, the question for [illegible] Government was not of establishing an [illegible] interest, but of preventing an exclusive [illegible] from being established as against this [illegible] country. It seems that in these legitimate and [illegible] lies the best justification of the purchase, and that by bearing them in mind we give the best chance of proving a successful [illegible]

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[illegible] had been too hastily assumed (says the *Spectator*) from an official denial published last Saturday that there is no truth in the rumour mentioned in the *World* last week that Parliament would probably in the present Session be asked to vote a marriage dower for Princess [illegible]. In reality the contradiction applied only to circumstances which others have publicly connected with the 'happy event.' Authorised contradictions, even when direct and not ambiguous, are often to be distrusted, as has been recently illustrated by two remarkable instances. Two days after Mr. Giffard received the appointment of Solicitor General, the papers were 'authorised to state' that the appointment had not been made, though only a few days later it was formally announced. A similar denial, though not avowedly official, was given to the statement in the *World* of November 17th that Lord Napier of Magdala had been appointed Governor of Gibraltar—a fact which has peculiar interests at the present critical situation in the East—and in the *Spectator* and *Vanity Fair* of March 4th we ridiculed the mere idea of Lord Napier occupying such a position; but the appointment has since been gazetted. It is a pity to spoil the pedantic whims of Mr. Disraeli, who delights in mysteries and surprises, with the early notification of interesting events; but it is humiliating for the papers to be constantly eating their own words, as they will in all likelihood once more have to do with the forthcoming royal marriage.

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IN a leading article on the Fugitive Slave Circular, the *Times* remarks:—"It is true that British ships of war are intended for the reception neither of fugitive slaves nor of fugitive rebels. But there was no need to state so plain a fact with all the formality of a Circular, and still less so to limit the discretion of our Naval Commanders as to force them to be accomplices in the capture of escaped slaves. Being educated English gentlemen, those officers must be supposed to possess sufficient good sense to know how to avoid embarrassing responsibilities, and sufficient good feeling to give help in case of absolute need. In fact, the Government is obliged to rely on this discretion, since it permits them to receive a fugitive slave on the high seas or in port? If any instructions were needed, it should have been to guard against the very appearance of our aiding any State to maintain an institution peculiarly hateful to Englishmen. In doing the very reverse the Ministers have shown a wonderful ignorance of their country. If the first Circular was a great mistake, the second is still less excusable, because it was drawn up in defiance of as clear warning as popular indignation could convey."

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THERE seems to have been a most curious slip made in a tender for India Council Bills. We read in the *Overland Mail* of the 11th February that there has been much talk in the City since last week of an extraordinary blunder made that day in the tender for 700,000*l.* worth of India Council Bills. It seems that one tender was sent in for the whole amount, the intention being to quote such a low rate that, while possibly a part might be accepted, it could not by any means be a disadvantage if the whole were. The rate intended was 1*s.* 8*d.*, but the tenderer, by a clerical error (all the quotations of the week being a fraction or so above 1*s.* 9*d.*), filled in his tender at the rate of 1*s.* 9¼*d.* As a consequence the whole 700,000 was issued to him, and the loss by the transaction would have been from 28,000*l.* to 30 000*l.* The authorities, after receiving evidence that the tender was a mistake, and no ingenious attempt to affect the rate of exchange, decided late next day not to hold the unfortunate tenderer to the contract. The offer was from a good customer, and it would have been hard to have held a house sending in tenders every week to so fatal a slip. Besides, the whole course of exchange would have been seriously disturbed. That, indeed, was the immediate effect; and the only fault we have to find with the Bank of England is that the error was not at once suspected, and disposed of before any announcement was made. As it is, the 700,000*l.* has yet to be tendered for. Exchange is low enough in all conscience without any other depressing influence. It was naturally conjectured, when the sudden rise became apparent, that the Government had determined upon some course to prevent the need for such heavy drawings as now depress the exchange. The supposed advanced rate was, of course, immediately telegraphed to India. Operations were entered upon for the advanced rate. The Indian banks here were bewildered, and altogether a number of persons have been inconvenienced, and will possibly be losers by the curious error of a figure which we think should have been detected at once.

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DR. RUSSELL gives the following account of the Durbar held at Gwalior, and the compliments exchanged between the Prince and Scindia:—"A Durbar was held in an immense tent, crowded with Maharajas. As Scindia led the Prince to the dais, all rose, and heralds uttered Maharatta cries in chorus, equivalent to "Long life to the King." The Ministers and Sirdars were presented to the Prince. Then Scindia, through General Daly, expressed his gratitude for the honour done him. Scindias before him had been honoured, but none like him. He had nothing to show. The palace and the troops, what were they? and yet the Prince had come in the heat and dust to see them. He was grateful, and he hoped the Prince when he saw the Queen would tell her Scindia was her faithful servant for ever. As he spoke these words he descended from the dais, and stood in an attitude of reverence, which was wonderfully dramatic. The Prince, in graceful terms, thanked Scindia for his friendly words. After the usual ceremonies the Prince and Scindia went to the tent where the presents were given, one, a necklace with upwards of 2,000 fine pearls, with rubies and diamonds, for the Princess, besides other articles of great value. In the evening there was a banquet at the palace. Gwalior was illuminated, and a display of fireworks followed. At dessert Scindia entered and sat beside the Prince, ten of his nobles being ranged beside him. He proposed the health of the Queen, and subsequently that of the Prince, which was drunk in champagne. The Prince, in very warm terms, returned thanks, and gave the health of Scindia, whom he should ever remember as a friend. The toast was drunk, at the Prince's request, with English honours, amid loud cheers. The great Maharatta Chief appeared immensely gratified. Next morning Scindia came early to await the Prince's departure. Scindia said, taking the Prince's hand before parting, 'It has been much to see your face. I can hardly hope to see you again; but sometimes in England turn a kind thought on me. All I have is yours.' The Prince replied that he would never forget Gwalior and his friend."

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WITH reference to the reform of the India Staff Corps a military correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—"It is announced that Sir Henry Norman, for whom a place was ready at the Indian Council at Whitehall, prefers accepting the other offer made him of an extra year of his post of Military Member of Council in India, which is practically the War Ministry of that Empire. It is not surprising that he does not desire to lay down his present office; and no doubt a main consideration with the Secretary of State in proposing to him to remain in another year is the desire that a Viceroy quite new to India should have the benefit of Sir Henry Norman's experience on his first arrival. Well meant as this may be, it is not fortunate for India that it should be so. The most pressing of many pressing administrative questions there is the native army. And the greatest difficulty the new Viceroy has to encounter in army matters is the existence of the ill-balanced and extravagant machinery for officering it known, most inappropriately, as the Indian Staff Corps. The inherent viciousness of the principles on which this is founded and maintained has been often explained in your columns. What is important now to observe is that Sir Henry Norman has the reputation of having organized this system, notoriously under great difficulties at the time of the hurried amalgamation of the services, as well as the more doubtful credit due to the man who, not liking to avow his handiwork a failure, bestows all his energies on patching it up and maintaining its soundness against all comers. Lord Northbrook went to India bent on administrative reform. He was no doubt made aware of the wretched system of promotion and retirement the Staff Corps has introduced. Yet his viceroyalty has passed by without his finding himself able to apply more than merely palliative remedies to the Indian army's chief defect. That this has been so must be due more or less to the influence of his War Minister; and it is for this reason that many will regret that Sir Henry Norman is not now on his way to Whitehall, where he would really be only a councillor in reality as in name. It is to be hoped that the new Viceroy will start determined to see with his own eyes what the impediments to reform really are."

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AFTER a protracted hearing which occupied Sir Charles Sargent and a Special Jury exactly twelve days, one of the longest criminal trials on record in Bombay terminated last night. The seven prisoners were charged with fabricating false evidence and making false charges. The case was what is known as an offshoot of the "Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case." In that case, which was tried before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in July 1872, the prisoners were prosecuted on charges similar to those in the case just co[illegible] appears that an old-standing enmity [illegible] between one Abdool Rahman and two brothers [illegible]med Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jackaria C[illegible]; and they were alleged to have amused [illegible]selves with getting up serious criminal [illegible] one against the other. Abdool Rahman [illegible]nstructed the solicitors to oppose the discharge of the Cummoos. Now, this was [illegible] dence as to the motive of the brother Cummoos in instigating the charge of branding against Abdool Rahman, by removing whom from the scene, they hoped to get their affairs easily settled. This being the state of feeling between the parties, his Lordship said he would proceed to the branding case. It might be taken for granted that the boy Abdoola left his house on the morning of the 8th December 1871. He said he did so, because he was instigated to do so by Abdool Lutiff Cummoo. (His Lordship read the boy's information laid before Mr. Connon and the account he gave here.) The information, as laid, was undoubtedly the boy's statement, but the concoction of some one else. There was on the face of it a suspicion of its having been drawn up by somebody for the boy. The charge of branding was taken up warmly by the Cummoos. The circumstances, therefore, raised the question at once whether the boy was intended by his brother or by others at the instigation of the brother Cummoos? His Lordship then went minutely into the vast mass of evidence that was before him. As to the first three witnesses for the prosecution, his Lordship said they were to a certain extent accomplices in forcing the boy to the police station, and subsequently quietly. It became necessary, then, to see if their evidence was corroborated by independent testimony or by the probabilities of the case, and the inferences to be drawn from those probabilities. In the first place, his Lordship told the jury he found it difficult to believe, looking to the surrounding circumstances, that the three men were present at the plotting of the crime in the house of Doongursey. Then as to the question of motive, his Lordship felt the motive imputed against the Cummoos was certainly weaker than the motive which the defence imputed against Abdool Rahman, namely, that feeling that the Cummoos had got up a charge against him of branding his brother, he should seek to be revenged upon them. Alluding to the main features of the case, his Lordship said there were several strong points of improbability in the case set up for the prosecution; and entered into the details of the evidence. His Lordship remarked in conclusion that there was no evidence which could bring home any charge against the seventh prisoner, who was a lawyer's clerk, except that of one witness.

At the conclusion of the summing-up, which occupied his Lordship two hours and a half, the jury retired to their room for consultation at half-past 5 P. M. On their return into Court after an hour, the foreman (Mr. W. B. Fellows) said the jury were not unanimous, and that their verdict was as follows as regarded each of the prisoners:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Doongursey Narayen .. ..... | 7 | jurors for guilty. |
| 2. | Haroon Lutiff ..... | 6 | " " " |
| 3. | Bhawoo Meea Fuzloodin ... | 2 | " " " |
| 4. | Cooverjee Jetha ..... | 7 | " " " |
| 5. | Heerjee Hemraj ..... ..... | 5 | " " " |
| 6. | Ramnarayen Rampersad.. .... | 7 | " " " |
| 7. | Damodhur Venayek..... | 1 | juror " " |

His Lordship said that, in consequence of the jury differing in opinion, it devolved upon him to say what he thought of the verdict against each prisoner. As to prisoners Bhawoo Meea and Damodhur Venayek, agreeing with the majority of the jury, his Lordship ordered them to be discharged. As to prisoners Haroon Lutiff and Heerjee Hemraj, his Lordship did not assent to the verdict; and said he would consider what was to be done with them. As to Doongursey Narayen, Cooverjee Jetha, and Ramnarayen Rampersad, his Lordship assented to the verdict of the jury only as regarded the branding case, but not as to the rest of the charges. A verdict of guilty as concerned the branding case was then ordered to be recorded against Doongursey Narayen, Cooverjee Jetha, and Ramnarayen Rampersad.

Mr. Purcell—It is only fair I should say that Ramnarayen is not charged in the branding case.

The Clerk of the Crown—Cooverjee is not in the branding charge.

His Lordship said that, Ramnarayen and Cooverjee being excluded from the branding charge also, the result would be that he would pass sentence only upon Doongursey Narayen.

The prisoner Doongursey Narayen, before sentence was passed, said—As far as the branding case is concerned, I am innocent. I don't know anything about the branding case. I have already been imprisoned for the last five months. This charge has been got up against me by Lalljee and Harry Banajee for caste enmity. I am innocent. God is above, and the judge and jury are here below.

His Lordship then sentenced Doongursey to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Having come to a decision as to Haroon Lutiff and Heerjee Hemraj, his Lordship said he would not order them to be tried again. The rest of the prisoners were therefore discharged. The result of the trial was that six of the prisoners were discharged; and only one, Doongursey Narayen, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Before the jury were discharged, Mr. Fellows, the foreman, asked on their behalf that they should be exempted from service for three years. (Laughter.)

His Lordship said he had no pow[illegible] in the matter, they had been serving ten days not ten, but twelve and he had no doubt that fact would be taken into consideration.

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THE first Criminal Sessions were then dissolved by proclamation.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital; Senior Physician to the City Dispensary; and Senior Physician to the Royal Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., write on 25th of October 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression [illegible] with their freshness some of their force, and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that [illegible] more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver [illegible] in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm [illegible] opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a [illegible] which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best [illegible] Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be [illegible] by delicate persons and children, when other [illegible] refuse, owing to their unpalatableness, and [illegible] quently, a valuable remedial agent in the [illegible] sumption, and of many other affections [illegible] and wasting. Sold by all chemists in [illegible] pint Bottles. London depot, 861 Oxford [illegible]

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# BOMBAY.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Session for this year were dissolved last night after a sitting of twenty days.

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THE GYMKHANA.—The Bombay Gymkhana sports will be held this afternoon on the cricket ground on the Esplanade in front of the new Pavilion.

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THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake, for the week ending Saturday 26th February, was 52 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet and 1 tenth.

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THE SASSOON DOCK.—The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Juno went in yesterday to the Sassoon Dock to discharge and load. This makes the fourth steamer now in; the others are the Trafalgar, Olive, and Bengal.

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FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack-buggy driver, named Sallo Hoossain, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the night previous at the Grant Road.

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THE "SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE."—The first lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the Session 1875-76 will be delivered at the rooms of the institute this evening at 8 30, by the Revd. D. C Boyd, M. A., on "Utopias." The lecture is open to the public.

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MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 P.M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | Soldaten | Faulwetter. |
| Overture | Die Grossfursin | Flotow. |
| Valse | Die Prager | Gung'l |
| Cavatina & Finale | Anna Bolena | Donizetti. |
| Aria | Der Wildschutz | Lortzing. |
| Galop | Reiter | Z'koff. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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THE GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Shaik Mahomed Goolab was brought up on remand and charged yesterday before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing an assault against the person of Jainabee, woman, by biting her nose. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence for the prosecution into consideration, disposed of the case himself, instead of sending it to the Sessions, and sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour in the House of Corrections and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200, to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

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THE CHARGE OF RAPE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the two prisoners, Pragsing Futtasing and Govindoo Babajee, were brought up on remand and charged, the former with committing rape on Chimna, girl, and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the defence of prisoner No. 1. After the evidence of Mr. Brown, inspector of police, was taken, which closed the case for the prosecution, his Worship remarked that there was not a *prima facie* case made out for the prosecution, and the prisoners were discharged.

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CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P.

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# [illegible]

[illegible] Sessions.

[illegible] Bombay Gymkhana sports [illegible] Esplanade in front of the new Pavilion.

[illegible] Lake, for the week ending Saturday 26th February, [illegible] 52 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week [illegible] 52 feet and 1 tenth.

[illegible] Dock.—The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's [illegible] Juno went in yesterday to the Sassoon Dock to [illegible] and load. This makes the fourth steamer [illegible] the others are the Trafalgar, Olive, and [illegible]

[illegible] Driving.—A hack-buggy driver, named [illegible] Hoossain, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. [illegible] Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for [illegible] his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the night previous at the Grant Road.

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[illegible] at the Victoria Gardens.—The following [illegible] programme of music to be played by the Band [illegible] H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 P.M.

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| Galop | Reiter | Z'koff. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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[illegible] Assault.—Shaik Mahomed Goolab [illegible] brought up on remand and charged yesterday [illegible] Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police [illegible], with committing an assault against the person [illegible] Jainabee, woman, by biting her nose. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence for the prosecution into consideration, disposed of the case himself, instead [illegible] sending it to the Sessions, and sentenced the prisoner [illegible] one month's hard labour in the House of Corrections [illegible] further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200, [illegible] keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

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[illegible] Breach of Trust.—This case was resumed [illegible], at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P.

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[illegible] Markets.—Speci[illegible] prepared for the erection [illegible] vegetables, &c., to be built [illegible] tectural style for the Poona Ca[illegible] these is estimated at about thr[illegible] rupees.—*Deccan Herald*, March 1.

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[illegible] Kurbuck wasla Water Case.—[illegible] in this case Colonel Eyeard acquits [illegible] of the Irrigation Department, of the char[illegible] ful restraint preferred against him and a [illegible] same Department for having prevented *pucka* [illegible] from drawing water at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejee[illegible] Fountain in Camp.—*Id.*

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Forgery.—The inquiry into the case of forgery against Vithul Doorga Pursad, on the complaint of Goolab Singh, Russuldar of the 3rd Sind Horse, was begun in the Railway Magistrate's Court on Monday last. The Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay, from which the money was drawn on a transfer receipt, is in no way concerned in this matter. While the Bank, therefore, gives the complainant every legitimate assistance so far as evidence of payment of the money to the accused is concerned, none of the officials of the Bank is in any way compromised in the matter, nor does the Bank lose a single anna. The accused is in custody.—*Id.*

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## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWENTIETH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHAS. SARGENT.)

### AN OFFSHOOT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE trial of this case was resumed before his Lordship and the same Special Jury.

Doongursey Narayen and nine other prisoners were charged under several counts—Doongursey Narayen with preferring false charges against a man named Abdool Rahman, and his partner Ismael Sett; with fabricating false evidence and with intentionally giving false evidence in judicial proceedings, and all the other prisoners with abetting him in the commission of the offence. Raunarayen Rampursad and Cooverjee Jetia, two of the other prisoners were also separately charged with intentionally giving false evidence. All the prisoners appeared

## THE ANDRASSY NOTE.

(*Times*, Feb. 25.)

Arras having been communicated to the Ottoman Government at Constantinople, the Note of Count Andrassy is made public. It is a document of great length, written in a somewhat popular style, as if intended to be read and understood by the whole world, and its expressions have a frankness and directness not generally associated with diplomatic composition. The Note does not contain a word to suggest any principle or design at which the Porte could take offence; the Austrian Government and its allies treat the Sultan as the undoubted master of his dominions, and it is assumed that he will remain so. The Insurgents have taken up arms against his authority, and it is the mission of the three Empires to bring this lamentable rising to an end. The Porte is invited to co-operate in a work from which it will reap the chief benefit, and to recognize the friendliness of the Powers who have associated themselves as peacemakers. Yet, with all this decorum of principle and address, something peremptory shows itself in the composition, which can hardly escape the general reader, and will certainly not escape the Government to which it is addressed. The impression which the Note gives is that those from whom it emanates wish the immediate parties to the dispute to understand that the three Powers have a policy and have not intervened for nothing. The scope of the reforms may be limited, but they will be pursued even at the risk of a departure from the traditions which have hitherto obtained in dealing with the Ottoman Empire.

The Note begins by recapitulating the chief incidents of the mediation up to the present time. The three Courts of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany, after having exchanged views, have united to employ in common their efforts of pacification. The other Governments readily responded to the invitation of the three Powers to act in the same sense. The Powers used their influence to localize the conflict, and to lessen its dangers and consequences by preventing Servia and Montenegro from joining in the movement. Furthermore, these Powers have offered the Turkish Government the assistance of their Consular agents to aid in pacifying the insurrection. In doing this they took care to respect the dignity, rights, and authority of the Sovereign. The delegates were commissioned to take cognizance from the Insurgents of their wishes and to transmit their petitions, and they advised them to disperse after having drawn their attention to their complaints. The Powers reserved to themselves only the right to urge on the Turkish Government those demands of the insurgents which seem to them legitimate. The Cabinets restricted themselves to counselling the Porte that it should make use of moderation as well as military energy. Such, according to the Note, were the intentions and position of the Powers, but these have been altered by the course of events. The most important events, according to this view, seem to have been the publication of an unavailable scheme of reform by the Porte, and the persistence of the insurrection. It, as has been asserted, the Ambassador at Constantinople suggested and inspired the Firman of December 12, the three Powers take little account of his work. "Unhappily," says the Note, "their hopes have been deceived. On the one side, the reforms published by the Porte do not seem to have had in view the pacification of the populations of the Insurgent Provinces, nor to be sufficient to attain that essential end. On the other, the Turkish arms have not succeeded in putting an end to the Insurrection." This is plain speaking, and it gives its tone to the remainder of the Note. The Porte is said to have promulgated general principles which might be made the basis of reforms throughout the Empire, but which had no special relation to the grievances of the Christians in Herzegovina and Bosnia. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the Powers to point out what will be practically effective and will make possible the pacification which the Turkish arms have been unable to produce. Then comes the exposition of the reforms which the three Governments have agreed to demand, and to which they have obtained the assent of the Natural Powers. The reforms are—full religious liberty; the abolition of the farming of the taxes; a law which shall guarantee that the produce of the direct contributions of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be employed in the interest of the Provinces itself; the institution of a Special Commission, composed of an equal number of Mussulmans and Christians, to supervise the execution of the reforms; and, finally, an improvement of the position of the rural population. These recommendations, or rather these demands, are supported by arguments which would be convincing, even if the conclusions had not already been for the most part admitted by the Porte. The agrarian system, however, has been more considered than any other special grievance of the Provinces, and it deserves a notice, since it is probably the most powerful of all the causes that have produced the insurrection. The most unfortunate feature of Irish society is found in an exaggerated form in the revolted Province. The owners of land are of one religion, those who cultivate it are of another. Almost all the lands which do not belong to the State or to the Mosques are in the hands of Mussulmans, while the labouring class consists of Christians. The agrarian question is complicated with religious antagonism. The ablest part of the Note is that in which the justice, the reasonableness, and the necessity of the reforms proposed by the Powers are explained to the Porte. The tenour of the arguments might almost have been anticipated from the numerous discussions of which these unhappy Provinces have been the subject. The wrongs are too palpable and notorious to give much scope for novelty.

After this Count Andrassy addresses the Porte what his Government and those [illegible] vers think of the actual situation. [illegible] of the Government might disagreeably affect the lea[illegible]ccepts Government. The undefined promises of [illegible]urkish Government, says the Austrian Minister, c[illegible]ly raise aspirations without contenting them. [illegible]other hand, it is established that the arms of Turkey have not succeeded in putting an end to the insurrection. The Winter has suspended action; the Spring will see it renewed. The conviction is general among the Christians that in the Spring Bulgaria and the Cretans will swell the movement. It may be foreseen that the Governments of Servia and Montenegro, who already have had a difficulty in keeping themselves out of it, will be unable to resist the current; under the influence of events, and of the public opinion of their country, they seem to have familiarized themselves with the idea of taking part in the struggle as soon as the snow melts. The three Cabinets think that the only chance of avoiding new complications is to be found in a manifestation issuing from all the Powers, and establishing their firm resolution to arrest the movement. But to address the Princes and the Christian population, the Powers must have facts, and not programmes; for there is a deeply-rooted mistrust among the Christians with regard to every promise of the Porte—a mistrust engendered by the failure of former Imperial decrees to improve their condition. The part of this very direct appeal which will create most surprise is that which relates to the expectations of the Christians and he assumed intentions of the provinces which have hitherto remained nominally neutral. It might be supposed that the three military Empires would have no great difficulty in checking Servia, or preventing the flames of revolt from being carried into Bulgaria. Nor would they if the two neighbours of Turkey chose to take the chance of creating bitter discontents among their own population. But to march into the disturbed districts in order to hand them over to a Pasha, in reliance on a general proclamation of reform, is a policy which the Austrian and Russian Governments, with all their authority, might embarrass themselves by adopting. At the same time, we have a right to expect that when the Porte assents to the reforms demanded in the Austrian Note, and the liberty of the disturbed Province is placed beyond a doubt by an engagement to Europe, the two Powers which have the most influence in that region will use their best efforts to restore tranquillity. The six Powers can act upon Turkey; but the mysteries of Slav ambition are known only at Vienna and St. Petersburg.


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Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVE IN INDIA NOW AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertised business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.


## YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for Prices from £300 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

## INSURANCES.


SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition returns insurers 8 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 24 per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,967,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 5,146,325.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1873 | | £76,925 |
| Do. | 1872 | £200,890 |
| Do. | 1871 | £216,882 |

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; and on the buildings also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company, and will be happy to afford information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation of Profits, &c., to applicants for Insurance.

FOR CIVILIANS TO 1,000.

LIMITED PERIODS OF YEARS.

[illegible] YEARS.

[illegible] Bombay, Dec. 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances over Rs. 5,000 is [illegible] Company now pays the fees on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.

MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£600,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£250,000.
INVESTED CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£1,000,000.
ASSURANCES—Rs. 1,00,24,680 of which forty lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., and
F. A. Owen, Esq., W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. Cooz, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—Mess rs. Risbridges, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it presents to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring.....£10,184,870

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was.....£3,148,765

The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were.....£1,083,699

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and relinquishing so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than there to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.

2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture or other ailment not rendered dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever has occurred first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.

4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.

5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.

6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.

7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduct a of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.

8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

9. Policies upon which the Ages has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.



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